Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY *to encourage the publication of the* HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1000	10	10,000
7586	5	36,830
9000 Prizes.	21,886 Tickets	119,430
9000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

9000 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE first day, will be entitled to a Prize of $200
Second day, 500
Third day, 500
Fourth day, 500
Fifth day, 500
Sixth day, 500
Seventh day, 500
Eighth day, 500
Ninth day, 1,000
Tenth day, 1,000
Twenth day, 1,000
Twelfth day, 1,000
Thirteenth day, 1,000
Fourteenth day, 1,500
Fifteenth day, 5,000
Sixteenth day, 10,000
Seventeenth day, 20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel in the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are kindly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

Valuable House and Lots

IN HUNTSVILLE.

FOR sale at public vendue, on Thursday, the 16th of November next, on the premises, a very valuable two story large Dwelling House, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C. with all necessary out buildings; a well of water close by the house, as good as any in that section of the state; and all other conveniences necessary for a House of Entertainment, or private Dwelling. Also, six valuable Town Lots, all on one square, will be sold on the same day. Owing to the pressure of the times, it is expected a great bargain may be had in the premises. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given, for the purchase money. Also, on the same day, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Huntsville, a new Wagon and four Horses, and a likely Negro Woman and Child. For this property, one-third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down; the balance on a credit of nine months. All persons disposed to purchase any of the above property, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. STOCKTON.

October 25, 1826. 4t37

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by Mr. Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern Stand* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9t38

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

OPINIONS of Mr. JEFFERSON.

Extract from a letter of Mr. *Jefferson*, written in Dec. 1787, lately published in the National Intelligencer.

"I own I am not a friend to a very energetic Government; it is always oppressive; it places the Governors indeed more at their ease, at the expense of the People. The late rebellion in Massachusetts* has given more alarm than I thing it should have done. Calculate that one rebellion in thirteen States, in the course of eleven years, is but one for each State in a century and a half. No country should be so long without one, nor will any degree of power in the hands of Government prevent insurrections. In England, where the hand of power is heavier than with us, there are seldom half a dozen years without an insurrection. In France, where it is still heavier, but less despotic, as Montesquieu supposes, than in some other countries, and where there are always two or three hundred thousand men ready to crush insurrections, there have been three in the course of the three years I have been here, in every one of which, greater numbers were engaged than in Massachusetts, and a great deal more blood was spilt. In Turkey, where the sole nod of the despot is death, insurrections are the events of every day. Compare again the ferocious depredation of their insurgents with the order, the moderation, and almost self-extinguishment of ours, and say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the Government, or information to the People. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of Government. Educate and inform the whole mass of the People, enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve it; and it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this; they are the only sure reliance for the preservation of liberty. After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority should prevail. If they approve the proposed constitution in all its parts, I shall concur in it cheerfully, in hopes they will amend it whenever they shall find it works wrong. The reliance cannot deceive us, as long as we remain virtuous; and I think we shall be that, as long as agriculture is our principal object, which will be the case while there remain vacant lands in any part of America. When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become corrupt as in Europe, and go to eating one another as they do there. I have tired you by this time with disquisitions which you have already heard repeated by others a thousand and a thousand times, and therefore shall only add assurance of the esteem and attachment, with which I have the honor to be, dear Sir," &c.

* *Shay's* rebellion, as it is called, is presumed to be alluded to here by Mr. Jefferson. It took place, we believe, in 1784; but was soon quelled. *Ed. West. Caro.*

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

GEN. JACKSON.

It seems to be a favorite object with ambitious men, and hireling presses, to call this distinguished citizen and patriot, a 'military chieftain.' The design is to induce the people to *fear* and believe that their government and liberties would not be safe in his hands. This is, indeed, a pitiful artifice. The greatest sycophant and most servile tool, is bound to admit, and does admit—1st. That Gen. Jackson has rendered great and important service to his country, and would die in her defence. 2nd. That his government was not cheated out of one dollar, of the large sums of money which went through his hands in the late war. 3d. That he is an enemy to fraud and mal-administration, in every shape. 4th. That he would establish and maintain a due and strict responsibility and economy, in every department. 5th. That he would not encroach upon the sovereignty and just rights of the states, and would keep the Federal power within its constitutional limits. 6th. That he would oppose all *usurpations*, which, by *construction* of the Federal power, would end in a consolidation of the States. 7th. That he has no extensive family connexion, to agrandize out of the 'public crib,' and that no one can obtain such ascendency over him, as to induce him to do wrong. And 8th—That he is an inflexible man and an incorruptible patriot. Can the liberties of the people be in danger in such hands? Is he not, in fact, the very man whom the people want to be their president? Why was Epaminondas, the Greek 'military chieftain,' the idol of the Thebans? Because he was virtuous and loved his country. Why were the Roman 'military chieftains,' Camillus, Scipio, Africanus and Cato, beloved by the Roman people? Because they were virtuous patriots? Why was our Washington beloved and trusted above all men? Because nothing could shake his firmness, his virtue, and his love of the liberties of his country? Why were the 'military chieftains,' Shelby, Scott and Adair, made Governors of Kentucky? Because they were virtuous and faithful public men, and had *proved* themselves entitled to the confidence of the people. Why is Bolivar the first man of the south? Because he employed his fortune, uncommon talents, and hazarded his life to make his country free, independent and happy. And why is Gen. Jackson the first man *now*, in the confidence and affections of the people of these States. Because, 1—He is a Revolutionary patriot who shed his blood and assisted to establish the freedom of his country. 2.—Because, in our second war of independence, he flew to the defence of his country and crowned our Eagle with a glory, that will never perish. 3—Because he *obeyed* the civil authority, and paid the enormous and unjust fine of one thousand dollars, imposed on him at New-Orleans, by a court, for saving the City from capture and pillage, and 'beauty' from violence. 4—Because he prevented treason from giving the City to an invading foe, for which, Congress decreed him a medal, emblematic of the renowned 8th day of January, 1815. 5—Because he hates and makes war on corruption in every shape, and will not have the Presidency, but from the *clean* hands of the people.

The people know that General Jackson has, in the language of the immortal Jefferson, "filled the measure of his country's glory," and is "capable, honest and faithful to the Constitution:" and, therefore, are resolved to make him their next President. The people also know, that no "military chieftain" of capacity, was an enemy to its liberties.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 12.

The Public Solemnities proposed to be observed in this Metropolis, as a tribute of gratitude, veneration and affection, from its inhabitants, to the memory of the departed sages and benefactors of their country, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, took place on Thursday last in conformity to the arrangements previously announced. Every manifestation was given by our fellow citizens of their deep sympathy and universal concurrence in this testimony of respect. All the ordinary avocations of the inhabitants were suspended; the banks, shops, and other places of business were shut during the day; and the city, but for the martial array, and the strains of its music, wore the appearance of the Sabbath.

The procession was formed on the President's Square, according to the published arrangements. It comprehended our volunteer military companies, the Heads of Departments, and the resident officers of the United States, civil and military, and those transiently here; the officers of the District, the Clergy, the members of the Corporation of the City &c. The fine military companies of our sister town, Georgetown, came on, and, by uniting with our own handsome companies, added much to the brilliancy of the procession. The Procession reached the Capitol at half past 11 o'clock. The President of the United States was already there. Having been detained in the Sound by adverse winds, on his way from Massachusetts, he did not reach the city until 11 o'clock, and repaired immediately to the Capitol, before proceeding to his own residence. All the Representatives of foreign Governments at present in the city, embracing those of England, France, Russia, Holland, and Sweden, were present; and the ample Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies, and other auditors; the galleries were occupied exclusively by the military companies.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Wirt rose and commenced his oration on the lives and characters of the departed sages and patriots, whose virtues and services he had undertaken to pourtray. The discourse occupied two hours and three quarters in its delivery; so we were surprised to find, after its conclusion: for it did not seem to us half so long. We will only say of the Eulogy, that it was a masterly production, worthy of the extraordinary occasion and character of the subject, and fully sustained the reputation of the gifted orator. As the committee have obtained a copy of the oration for publication, we shall have the pleasure, some time hence, of presenting it to our readers.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Correspondence below should have been published with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of the General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, dated the 14th of October, instant, and is now published as an addendum to that Proclamation:

MR. CLAY TO MR. PEDERSEN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 25, 1826.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, by direction of the President thereof, has the honor to state to Mr. Pedersen, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that it would have been satisfactory to the Government of the United States, if Mr. Pedersen had been charged with instructions in the negotiation which has just terminated, to treat of the indemnities to citizens of the United States, in consequence of the seizure, detention, and condemnation of their property, in the ports of His Danish Majesty. But as he has no instructions to that effect, the undersigned is directed, at and before proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, on which they have agreed, explicitly to declare, that the omission to provide for those indemnities is not hereafter to be interpreted as a waiver or abandonment of them by the Government of the United States, which, on the contrary, is firmly resolved to persevere in the pursuit of them, until they shall be finally arranged upon principles of equity and justice. And, to guard against any misconception of the fact of the silence of the Treaty, in this particular, or of the views of the American Government, the undersigned requests that Mr. Pedersen will transmit this official declaration to the Government of Denmark. And he avails himself of this occasion to tender to Mr. Pedersen assurances of his distinguished consideration. H. CLAY.

The Chevalier PEDERSEN,
Minister Resident from Denmark.

The Chevalier Peter Pedersen to Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26th, 1826.

The undersigned, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, has the honor, herewith, to acknowledge having received Mr. Clay's official note of this day, declaratory of the advanced claims against Denmark, not being waived on the part of the United States, by the Convention agreed upon, and about to be signed, which note he, as requested, will transmit to his Government. And he avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Clay assurances of his distinguished consideration. P. PEDERSEN.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

The Hon. Francis Baylies, a representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and who voted for Gen. *Jackson*, at the late election of President by Congress, has published an address to his constituents, in which he declines a re-election. We extract the following paragraphs from his address:

Great pains have been taken to impress the people with the belief that Gen. Jackson is a mere soldier, and a valiant one all will admit; but it is in vain to say, that a man, who in his youth was the Attorney General of his State, and afterwards a member of its highest judiciary tribunal, and who held a seat in either House of Congress almost as soon as he was eligible, has no merit as a civilian.

When forests shall again cover the fair and cultivated fields of America, when the savage shall again wander over the places now consecrated to science and the arts,—when the monumental stone which now perpetuates the remembrance of illustrious deeds shall crumble into dust, then the services of Andrew Jackson may be forgotten, but not until then. In the direst moment of impending and terrible danger he fronted the foe, and sustained with his single arm the sinking glory of his nation. With an energy that never erred, a prudence that never failed, a preseverance that never tired, a patriotism that never faltered, and a courage that never quailed, this great Captain won for his country the proudest trophy of her fame, and for himself the fairest page in her history.

One of the noblest subjects that was ever presented for the contemplation of man is the struggle of genius to emerge from obscurity, the effort of nature to assert the rights of her own nobility. Jackson went forth into the world alone;—he went forth contending against the unkindness of fortune: when he entered on the rugged path of life no friendly voice was heard to cheer him on his lonely way, he felt the aid of no sustaining arm:—he went forth alone. With the strength of a giant he grabbled the obstacles which resisted his progress, and put them aside. He proved his title to distinction as he advanced. He mounted step by step to the highest elevations and seized upon the admiration of the world by right of conquest. Wealth, birth, and all the artificial distinctions of society, gave way before him. The powerful patronage of a father at the head of the government was not extended him. He had not the privilege of visiting the courts of Europe at the public expense, and of mingling with the Kings and great men of the earth, and of glittering in the beams of royal splendor. He grew up in the wilds of the west; but he was the noblest tree of the forest. He was not dandled into consequence by lying in a cradle of *State*; but inured from infancy to the storms and the tempests of life, his mind was strengthened to fortitude, and fashioned to wisdom. Such are the men for Republics, and such is the man on whom the people designed to bestow their greatest gift. Whether he will obtain it hereafter is a question not now to be answered. If he does I will venture to say that he will not steal into power by corruption, and if he wears the honors of the nation they will be bestowed upon him as the reward of his virtues, and not as the price of his treachery to the people.

With this exposition of my conduct and motives, "I now put myself on the country, which country you are," and all I ask is a fair verdict—If I am not the friend of Mr. Adams in his projects of political ambition, do not for that reason distrust me in all things. Let every measure upon which in the pursuance of my legislative duty I have been required to act, be considered upon its simple merits without any reference to its supporters and opposers.

I have been many times a candidate for your favors, sometimes you have accepted and sometimes you have rejected me. When I place myself in your hands, whatever your decision may be, I shall not complain; but do not drive me from your confidence because I do believe that Andrew Jackson has rendered services to this nation which its highest honors can scarcely repay; because I do not believe him to be a mere adventurer without merit, and without capacity, and only elevated in the opinion of the people by a fortunate accident, and because I do believe him to be an illustrious warrior, a sound statesman, an accomplished gentleman and an incorruptible patriot. My political connexion with you has now existed for [illegible] about to be dissolved, the consciousness of your dislike or ill-will would be the source of much affliction.

I should be guilty of paltry affectation if I should say that I was insensible to the honor of a seat in Congress—if my friends should again put me in nomination, I might possibly receive a strong support; but I know that my election would be vehemently opposed. Under the circumstances, they shall not with my consent encounter the labor and anxiety of a doubtful contest, or the mortification of an unsuccessful one.

I decline nomination as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Considerable damage has been sustained in Virginia by late heavy rains. The rivers have been swelled beyond their banks. The Aqueduct Bridge, belonging to the Upper Appomattox Canal Company, has been washed away. The mill dam of James B. Kendall & Co. was Broken. On the wharves in Petersburg, the lower stories of nearly all the lumber houses were filled with water, and sugar, lime, &c. destroyed. On Brick House Run, which crosses Bank and Old streets, several buildings have been injured.

Mr. M'Coy a merchant of Virginia, a few days since lost a large sum of money in Baltimore, and advertised it, offering $100 reward to the finder. The finder addressed a note to Mr. M'Coy, with $120, stating that pressing necessity obliged him to retain the balance, which should be faithfully returned when he was able to part with it. Mr. M'Coy afterwards publicly offered to let the *finder* have the sum retained by him as a loan, for a responsible time, provided he would furnish him with his name. An accommodating gentleman!!!

Duelling.—An association of very respectable individuals has been formed at Charleston, to suppress or lessen the frequency of the barbarous practice of duelling.

At the recent annual exhibition of the Franklin Institutue at Philadelphia Messrs. W. and J. Pendleton, of Philadelphia, obtained a silver medal for the best specimen of *lithography.*

New article of export.—On Saturday, (says the *Albany (New-York) Argus* of the 16th inst.) about 100 Rattle-snakes, from the west, were shipped on board the steam boat Constellation, alive and in prime order, *for the European market.*

A number of citizens of Philadelphia are forming themselves into an "American Greek Legion," and are about to raise funds for its outfit by public subscription.

The vote, in joint ballot, of the Legislature of Vermont, on the recent election of a Senator of the United States for the next six years, was—for Seymour 116; for Van Ness, (the present Governor,) 109. *Nat. Jour.*

Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice, that $2,002,306 71 of the debt created in February, 1813, which bears an interest of 6 pr. cent, will be paid the first of January next. The certificates now to be paid, have been determined by lot. About $350,000 is owned in Massachusetts—the greater part of the residue is in the hands of citizens of New York and Philadelphia. *Boston Gaz.*

Among the articles of domestic manufacture exhibited at Brighton (Massachusetts) Fair on the 18th, was a piece of silk handkerchiefs, of excellent textures and fine colours. The silk, we understand, was made in Connecticut, where the silk worm has been nourished on the white mulberry tree for several years.

Edward S. Courtenay, Esq. has been appointed to deliver an Eulogy on the character and talents of the late Hon. Wm. Crafts, before the *Palmetto Society* of Charleston.

New Jersey.—The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives to the 20th Congress—Hon. George Holcombe, (re-elected,) Isaac Pierson, Lewis Condict, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Tucker, and Hedge Thompson.

Large Dinner party.—After the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia a public dinner is to be given to the people, when twenty-four thousand persons will sit down at once to table.

A Scottish preacher lately used this simile in a sermon—"My friends, the steps to free grace are like the fish-market stairs, very slippery and not easy to keep even when you get your feet on them, for the first time."

LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Jesting apart, however, we know of no city that combines as many advantages as Philadelphia, which has so many excellencies to recommend it as a place of residence, and yet there is enough vice and misery in the city and suburbs to sink all the seventy fours in the British navy, and we doubt if the lowest kind of life in London can be much lower than the lowest kind of life in Philadelphia. Some time since we went into Small street (Moyamensing) to investigate a case that rumor had exagerated into a murder, but which proved a mere case of apoplexy, and were conducted by a police officer through various haunts of misery and abodes of vice. We there saw houses in which, as informed by our [illegible] persons dine a day at three cents a head, and, in which they sleep thirty in a room. Black and white were all huddled together, and the want of furniture in the houses, the strong smell of Whiskey, the distressed appearance of the occupants, and the aspect of things generally, tended to corroborate the information communicated to us by the police officer. If any man doubts the correctness of this picture, let him go and see for himself, taking the precaution, however, to engage the company of a police officer, or let him merely visit the corner of Sixth and Small streets, on Sunday afternoon, when the warmth of the sun draws the wretched inmates from their hovels. *Philadelphia Gazette.*

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The Greek Committee at Paris, have made a statement, by which it appears that Lord Cochrane sailed from Falmouth in the sloop Porcupine of 20 guns, manned by 120 Englishmen, and was joined by two steam boats, each carrying four 24 pounders, and 2 mortars to carry a hollow ball of 68 pounds. In July, he was to be joined by two French corvettes, carrying 20 to 24 guns, manned by Dutchmen, who were engaged when Lord C. was in the Netherlands.

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The poor Greeks seem to meet with the rubbers from all sides; they are not only beaten and killed by the Turks at home, but some of those who fled to this country appear to have "fallen among ——." From a pamphlet lately issued in New-York by H. D. Sedgwick, Esq. it would seem that the Greeks in the latter part of 1825, sent an agent to New-York to procure two frigates. This agent agreed with Le Roy, Bayard and Co. and G. G. and S. Howland to have the frigates built: after they were launched, but before the Greek agent could get possession of them, misunderstandings arose between him and the merchants, which were submitted to three arbitrators of whom Judge Platt was one. The two frigates were built, but one of them has been sold to pay expenses; so that although the Greeks had money enough to build *three* frigates, yet only *one* has been sent to Greece, and the balance seems to have fallen into the hands of the *Turks in New York!!*

The following are some of the facts which have come out in the course of this extraordinary business. The frigate Brandywine, equipped, cost $273,000; and the Greek frigates of the same size, cost $540,000 each. That $25,000 was charged for the use of each yard where each frigate was built; the merchants charged as much commissions as their conscience would allow them, but the arbitrators allow $40,000 more than was charged: a Capt. W. Chauncey received more than 11,000 for standing by to see fair play while the frigates were building: and to cap the whole, Judge Platt and the other arbitrators, for sitting a few days to find out what roguery had been practised in this case, charged each of them, $1,500 and *interest till paid.* *Columbian Reg.*

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The General Convention of the several Manumission Societies of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on the 25th of October, instant, and the following Delegates have been appointed from the Society in this city viz: William L Stone, Theodore Dwight, James Palmer, Joshua Underhill, and Aaron Leggett.
N. Y. Com Adv

With great respect for the abstract notions of these gentlemen, we can assure them that they are doing irremediable mischief by their thoughtless interference in a matter which they are not qualified to comprehend, in all its aspects, from their being ignorant of the nature and bearing of the relations which they seek to disturb. Have they not warning enough already of the horrible evils which the complete success of their scheme would entail on themselves? Is it not notorious, already, that free white citizens of the United States cannot walk the streets of New-York without the hazard of vulgar insult from these "emancipated" persons, who swarm in their streets? What will become of them, should the object of this Association succeed, when half a million of that description of population shall "push them from their stools?" We say to our friends East ward now, as we have often said, in different terms, "Beware in time!" We shall keep an attentive eye upon this Congress of Visionaries.
Nat. Intell.

COTTON.

By way of removing the gloom and despondency of the planters, the Charleston Courier has recently published a table, exhibiting the price of cotton in that market every week for ten years, from 1816 to 1825 both inclusive. During that time the price of "*short staple*" as it is there termed, fluctuated from 35 cents to 11 1-2 per pound. From a rough estimate we have made, the average price of short staple, during that period of ten years, was 20 cents and 4 mills. The average in each year is as follows:

In 1816,	28 cents.	In 1821	16 cents.
1817,	30 "	1822	15 "
1818,	30 "	1823	14 "
1819,	19 "	1824	15 "
1820,	17 "	1825	20 "

It is not probable, that the next ten years will be equally favourable to the cotton planters. The price is now reduced three cents below the lowest, during that period, and there is scarcely a possibility of cotton ever sustaining the price it did in 1816, 1817 and 1818.

We, however, do not doubt that cotton planting, if not overdone, will nett a fair profit; the price will rise as consumption increases, or as the stock decreases; but so long as a great deal more is made than can be used, no reasonable hope can be entertained of the price advancing.
Southern Advocate.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

The Norfolk Herald of last Saturday says, we learn from a correspondent in Williamsburg, that the Rev. Doct. Wilmer of Alexandria, was, on Monday last, elected by the Visiters to preside over the important interests of this venerable institution, to which not only Virginia, but the U. States owe so much. Mr. Dew, a young Virginian, who returned last month from Europe, was at the same time elected to the chair of Political Œconomy in that Seminary.

The high reputation of Dr. Wilmer, as a scholar and a Divine, is a pledge that the ancient eminence of our *Alma Mater* will be revived. Of Mr. Dew we know nothing, but doubt not his election has been made with a view to the interest and character of the state.

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France and South America.—The New York Daily Advertiser says, "the Mexican flag is now admitted into the ports of France. Although this news is not official, the last Havre newspaper gives an assurance that it may be relied on. The editor mentions, that it has been suspected for some time by those who have watched the motions of the ministry, that they were preparing to take measures of importance with regard to the new American states; and that this tardy admission of the flag of Mexico, which virtually implies a recognition of her independence, will be speedily followed by a similar step with regard to the Southern republics; or, as the editor expresses it, a revolution in the nature of the relations."

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A letter from Tallahassee, (East Florida) under date of 20th Sept. last, says: "A duel was fought last Wednesday in Georgia, between my friend and neighbour, Col. Murat, son of the late king of Naples, and Col. Macomb, nephew of General Macomb. No serious injury was sustained by either party. Col. Murat lost about half of the little finger of his right hand, and his ball made two distinct holes through Col. Macomb's shirt, but did not break the skin—They only exchanged one shot."

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Kentucky Tragedy.—We some time since announced, that a Mr. Hutton of Newbern, N. C. was preparing a tragedy, founded on the murder of Col. Sharp by Beauchamp. The author has requested the editor of the Newbern Sentinel to state, that in consequence of a powerful appeal which he has received from the brother of Col. Sharp, the victim of the Beauchap murder, the appearance of his Tragedy, 'The Power of Passsion,' will be suspended, until promised documents are placed in his possession.

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From the Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 14.

The United States' Lead Mines are now becoming s source of considerable revenue. The number of diggers and smelters at the upper mines, have greatly increased and are still increasing, and the quantity of lead made this year will exceed in a fourfold ratio that of former years.

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The British Agricultural Report for the month of August, confirms the opinions of those who are calculating on a deficiency of the crops in England.

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BUCHAREST, AUG. 12.

Letters from Constantinople announce that the English Ambassador, Mr. Stratford Canning, has addressed a note to the Divan, in which he states that Lord Cochrane has fled from England, and has ventured as an adventurer into the service of the Greeks. The Ambassador also states, that if Lord Cochrane were to fall into the hands of the Turks, his Government could not demand his liberation, as he is no longer considered a subject of his Britannic Majesty.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

We have been requested to publish the following circular, which is signed by twenty-two Merchants of Cheraw, S. C. with a statement that other merchants, who were absent, would have signed it, had they been present at the time it was published:

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"*Circular.*—The undersigned, Merchants of Cheraw, apprehending false impressions exist with regard to the prices that will be paid here for *cotton and other produce*, and also, with regard to the kind of money in which payment will be made, feel it a duty they owe the surrounding country, to make known as extensively as possible, that as liberal prices will be paid for all kinds of country produce, as any inland Town can afford to pay; *that payment will be made in bills issued by the banks of Charleston, and North Carolina;* and, that Goods of every description will be sold at as low rates as possible.

Cheraw, Nov. 3, 1826.

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Ringworms.—A salve made of hard soap (called by some, rosin soap) and ginger, rubbed on ringworms, will cure them.

A prosecution has been commenced against several *grown men*, in Augusta, (Maine,) for offending against the good oder of society, by taking down and misplacing, in the night time, signs, steps, &c a species of *fun*, called, in this part of the country, "regulating the town."

Dr. D. C. Mitchell was lately married at Conajoharie N. Y. to Miss Rose, a deaf young lady. The bride is a beautiful and well educated woman, 19 years old; she is the second deaf mute who has recently been married in New York, and to respectable men, with all their senses about them. Probably they had an antipathy to scolding.

A Trout fish, which was put into a well in England fifty-three years ago, lately died, not of old age, but by the drying up of the spring which supplied the well. It was very small when put into the well, but weighed two pounds when it died.

The New York Evening Post says, that Mr. James Jackson, of Islip (L. I.) is making a similar experiment with a Trout taken three years ago, which then weighed about two ounces. Last March it weighed two pounds. It will rise gently to the surface and feed out of the hand. It kills and devours all other fish which are put into the spring for company or food, not sparing even those of its immediate family.

The Kentucky papers continue to quote "commonwealth paper," at 75 cents on the dollar, in business.

Two young blades of New York went to Redhook, near that place, on Wednesday, to fight a duel; but their fathers got intelligence of it, went there before them, and gave them a cowskinning. Good!

In R. Island, John Robinson, a mulatto, has been sentenced to be executed on the 24th of Nov. for burglary.

At Cincinnati lately, a man by the name of Jonathan Stewart, nearly murdered a Mr Woodruff and his wife, and a boarder, by chopping them with a butcher's cleaver for allowing his wife to come into their house after he had beaten her. It was supposed he intended to murder them and his wife.

Methodists.—We learn from the N. York Christian Advocate, that the Methodist Episcopal Church in America consists of 260,800 members including 51,084 colored persons and 250 Indians. The number of travelling preachers is 1406. The number of members in New England is 24,231.

The first premium for superfine black Broadcloths, awarded by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, at the late exhibition, was given for cloth from the Factory of Mr. Robins, in Watertown, near Boston, and that 5 pieces were purchased by different individuals at $12 50 per yard.

Marriages and Births.—The Rev. Abraham Van Horne, of Caughnawaga, Montgomery county, (New-York) aged 62, married his *thousandth couple* on the 20th ult. One of the physicians of this county, now in the prime of life, had been present at the birth of *three thousand* children, two or three years ago, and the number is now increased to nearly *four thousand!*

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Spain.—A doleful picture of the situation of Spain is given in a foreign paper, and said to rest on the statements of Spanish Ministers and Councillors. The Treasury is without money—the Nation without credit—the army officered by lads, and not full nor disciplined—the building of the ships on the stocks stopped, and they left to rot—the peasants incapable of paying the taxes—and have omitted planting—and the country threatened with a famine.

The trial of the *seventy-two* Deputies, who voted the inability of the King, in 1823, has at last terminated; and they are condemned to be strangled and their property is confiscated. Their names are given.

A Greek Captain is said to have betrayed the cause of independence at Athens, and gone over to the Turks with 500 men.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Silas Richards Packet has arrived at New-York, from England, with Liverpool dates to the 25th of Sept. and London to the 23d, being five days later than our previous advices. From the Commercial Advertiser, we copy the following particulars. There are three items of intelligence by this arrival, which will afford satisfaction to our readers: The progressive improvement of trade in the British manufacturing districts: The steady demand, at rather advanced prices, for our staple article,—cotton; and the news from Greece, which is much more favorable than could have been expected, when we take into consideration the state and condition of that unfortunate country.
Petersburg Republican.

NEW YORK, OCT. 27.

The Courier of the evening of the 23d of September, says, the accounts from all parts of the country concur in giving very favorable reports of a revival of trade and extending the employment for the people. Money was in great abundance, and a "new era appears to have commenced.

Trade has considerably revived at Glasgow and in other towns. A cotton work in Renfrewshire, which was valued by competent persons in July last at 11,000*l.* was offered at public sale in September, at Paisley, at the "upset price" of 11,500*l.* and after keen competition, was sold at 11,300*l.*

Sir Walter Scott has sold his house in Edingburg, the greater part of his furniture, and every thing that could be turned into money. A London paper says, he now lives in lodgings and works hard. He is writing the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte; and he also writes for any periodical publication of which the principles agree with his own, that will reward him adequately. The motives for his industry and economy are very praiseworthy. He has declared that he will pay every farthing he owes; and will not listen to one word of a compromise with his creditors By the sale of his house and others means, all the persons to whom he stood indebted for a less sum than 50*l.* have been paid; and this distinguished author expects, ere long, to pay all those to whom he is indebted in a larger sum. It is to be wished that many of those who are called honest tradesmen, would imitate his example.

The Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas took place on the 3d of September. The scene, as usual on such occasions, was one of much show, and in the evening a general illumination took place.

A letter from Moscow of the 4th, said to be from a person who has access to the best information, contains the following paragraph:—"The new Emperor shows a disposition to deviate very much from the European policy of his defunct brother, wishing thereby to become popular, and to nationalize himself as much as possible. The storm that menaced on the side of Turkey, is not yet dissipated, and another is rising on the side of Persia. If the first is to take effect, a great explosion will follow; as in that event the Emperor is to head the army, and push quickly the contest to an end.

We find it stated in a letter from Paris, that it is reported in the political circles of the French capital, that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the Cabinets of Europe, protesting against the proposed levy of 300,000 men by the Turkish Sultan. The report states that the Emperor declares the existence of such a Turkish force, trained in the European tactics, to be inconsistent with the rules laid down at the conclusion of the war, by the Allied Powers, and incompatible with the safety of countries situated nearest to Russia.

The number of Russian troops collected around Moscow amounts to 100,000.—According to accounts from that capital, provisions are plentiful, and the price has not risen, notwithstanding the crowds of strangers who come to witness the Coronation.

A letter from Constantinople of Aug. 21st states, that hostilities had commenced between Russia and Persia, in the direction of Tiffes, and it is added that the Prince Abbas Mirza has a secret treaty with Russia against his father.

Official accounts have been received at St. Petersburg, that the Persians have made irruptions into several parts of Russia.

A Russian squadron of eleven sail, was lying at Elsinore, Sept. 11, waiting orders.

Greece.—We have but little to add to our former intelligence on the affairs of Greece, but we think that appearances are more favourable. A letter from Genoa, dated Sept. 12, states, that "the master of a Sardinian vessel, who left Cagliari on the 5th inst. and arrived here on the 10th inst. has reported, that the large steam vessel which had been lying so long in that roadstead, had made sail the end of last month, after the arrival of a schooner, which went in company with her." This is believed to be the expedition under lord Cochrane.

The French papers of the 19th Sept. contain some intelligence from Greece, communicated by a French volunteer, the Count d'Harcour, and highly cheering to the Christian cause. Notwithstanding the want of harmony between the Gr[illegible] ment and the military chiefs, the T[illegible] and Egyptians had experienced se[illegible] reverses. Even in the plain of Tripoli[illegible] where the nature of the ground fav[illegible] the operations of disciplined troops, s[illegible] of Ibrahim's best soldiers were defe[illegible] and cut to pieces, and it is stated that[illegible] not Colocotroni sounded a retreat whe[illegible] saw 3000 Arabs, with 200 cavalry, i[illegible] ing from the town, that body would h[illegible] suffered the same fate, as the Greeks [illegible] were superior in numbers, and animat[illegible] by success, were equal to the most ar[illegible] cious enterprizes. Nicetas distinguis[illegible] himself on this occasion. He fought [illegible] three hours in a position where he [illegible] surrounded, and at last made his ret[illegible] after doing much execution against [illegible] Turks. General Petrova, who comma[illegible] the Arcadians, had destroyed 200 A[illegible] who escorted a convoy of provis[illegible] through the passes of Londari, and [illegible] capture of the convoy could not fail to [illegible] severely felt by the Egyptians at Tr[illegible] lizza. The raising of the seige of Ath[illegible] is confirmed. The Capitani who inha[illegible] the mountains of Upper Phocis, and [illegible] capitulated when Redschid Pacha and [illegible] army passed through Salona, had ra[illegible] again the standard of independence. T[illegible] villagers of Attica, who had also fe[illegible] submission in order to be able to ge[illegible] their harvest, had resumed their ar[illegible] and fallen on the Seraskier's rear, wh[illegible] they had so seriously annoyed, as to h[illegible] alarmed him for the safety of his ar[illegible] and induced him to retire to Zeito[illegible] where he could not be cut off. It [illegible] observed with satisfaction, that the Ja[illegible] saries of Negropont had not co operat[illegible] with Redschid in his expedition a[illegible] Athens, and that the Pacha of Eubœa[illegible] ing jealous of his progress, had sent h[illegible] no assistance, but kept his troops, u[illegible] several pretences, within his own g[illegible] ernment.

Six hundred females taken by [illegible] Turks at Missolonghi, were sold at [illegible] slave market at Alexandria, at 12[illegible] piece.

It is said the Pacha of Egypt has [illegible] fered a reward of 20,000 dollars, to a[illegible] person who may capture lord Cochra[illegible] alive.

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Colombia.—We have received the [illegible] of the municipality and people of Gua[illegible] quil, on the subject of the disturban[illegible] created in Venezuela by Paez. Th[illegible] seem to approve of the *object* he has [illegible] view, but disapprove, in the most poin[illegible] terms, of the *mode* he has adopted: a[illegible] call on Bolivar to exert his power for [illegible] immediate revision of the constitution, [illegible] anticipation of the time originally agre[illegible] upon.

This document reminds us of a co[illegible] versation we had some time since wit[illegible] gentleman from Colombia. He had h[illegible] an interview with Paez, in which that [illegible] surgent intimated, in terms which co[illegible] not be misunderstood, that Bolivar w[illegible] apprised beforehand, of all his movemen[illegible] and that they did not receive his di[illegible] probation. *Phil. Gaz.*

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Kentucky.—A Kentucky paper conta[illegible] a notice, by a committee appointed f[illegible] the purpose, that a free barbacue a[illegible] dance will be given in Frankfort, to wh[illegible] ladies and gentlemen are invited to a[illegible] tend, and forget the animosities excited [illegible] the recent election. It seems then th[illegible] the ladies in Kentucky are partly accou[illegible] able for excitements at elections, in th[illegible] state, or they are probably introduced [illegible] mediators.

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Legislature of Tennessee.—The Na[illegible] ville Whig, of the 20th ult. says: Th[illegible] legislature has commenced business wi[illegible] activity and spirit, and from the numb[illegible] of bills, &c. already presented and th[illegible] variety of interesting subjects suggested [illegible] we are induced to anticipate a long se[illegible] sion.

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Letters from the vicinity of the Choctaw Nation, received in Mobile, we understand, represent that the Commissioners appointed by the Government, to treat for a cession of the Choctaw lands, are likely to succeed in forming a treaty to that effect. *Nat. Journal.*

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Duelling.—An association has been formed in Charleston, S. C. for the purpose of suppressing the practice. The object is worthy the philanthropic mind that suggested it, and, however visionary such a result may appear at the first glance, we doubt not that this association will have a great influence in suppressing the practice alluded to. Some of the most respectable gentlemen of South Carolina are members, among whom we observe the names of General Pickney and Judge Lee. The means to be used to effect the object of the society, are public opinion, private interference and the laws. *Balt. Pat.*

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Robbery.—We understand, that, on Monday night last, five or six trunks were stolen from behind the Northern Stage, about five miles north of Louisburg, while on its way to this place. One of the trunks contained jewelry to a considerable amount. *Raleigh Star.*

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have been favored with a copy of the reports of the committees on awarding the premiums, at the late Show of the Rowan Agricultural Society; which are subjoined below. And we are gratified in being able to state, that we have the promise of a copy of the excellent address delivered by Mr. BEARD before the Society, on the evening of the 2d inst.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee appointed by the Agricultural Society to examine the articles of family manufacture exhibited for premiums, report, that

Mrs. Freeman showed the finest pair of white woollen stockings, and is entitled to a premium of a ring of native gold.

Mrs. Mary Locke showed the finest pair of thread stockings, and is entitled to a like premium of a gold ring.

Mrs. C. Fisher, for the best piece of Carpeting, is entitled to a premium of a set of tea spoons.

Mrs. A. M. Beard, for the finest piece of table linen, is entitled to a premium of three dessert spoons.

Several other articles, for which no premiums had been offered, were exhibited, reflecting much credit on the taste and industry of the ladies who produced them; among which, were a pair woollen hose, made by Miss D. Woodside. second to Mrs. Freeman's; a pair of white woollen socks, by Mrs Isaac D. Jones of very superior texture; and a pair of silk and cotton mixed ditto, by Mrs. Giles Mumford.

Mrs. Mary Locke also exhibited three elegant white counterpanes; Mrs. C. Fisher a piece of mixed cloth, and striped vesting; and Mrs. Jesse Johnston, a piece of cotton carpeting.

DANIEL H. CRESS,
GEORGE W. BROWN,
Committee.

LIVE STOCK.

The committee appointed to judge the live stock, award to Dr. Robert Moore the premium of an elegant bridle, for the best Stallion;

To the same, a like premium for the best brood mare;

To the same, a premium of $3, for the best three year old filly;

To Mr. Hyde they award a premium of three dollars, for the best three year old colt;

To Mr. Michael Brown, a premium of $2, for the best bull calf;

To Dr. Ferrand, a premium of $2, for the best heifer calf;

To the same, a premium of a cream ladle, for the best Milch-cow;

To Mr. Moses A. Locke, a premium of $2, for the best sow and pigs.

ALEXANDER LONG,
JAMES HUIE,
SAMUEL REEVES,
Committee.

New-Jersey Election.—When the late *nomination* of Candidates to represent the people of N. Jersey in the 20th Congress, was made, the Jacksonites passed a good joke on the Adamsites, by telling them they must be politically *sick*, as they put *five* Doctors on their ticket, out of *six* gentlemen in nomination. The Adamsites having succeeded in electing their candidates, they now retort the sarcasm on their opponents, and make themselves quite merry on the occasion: they deny the charge of having, at any time, been *sick*; but admitting the truth of the allegation, they take credit to themselves for possessing that prudence and forecast which would *anticipate* danger. Following, no doubt, the adage, that "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," they called in the aid of physicians before sickness had taken very deep root among them: and they say (or insinuate) that their Doctors have cured the whole state of the disease sarcastically termed the "*military fever.*"

The excitement at the late election in New-Jersey, was very great; and, consequently, the successful party rejoice "with exceeding great joy." But it is always prudent to check the exuberance of our feelings on such occasions, lest our rejoicing, by one of those adverse currents by which the "sea of politics" is continually agitated, be turned into sorrowing. It would not at all surprize us, were that malady, so wittily called the "military fever," to break out in the state of New-Jersey in the year 1828, so violently as to baffle all the efforts of those (medico-politico) Doctors who are said to have so *skilfully* "cured the state" this year.

A correspondent of the Boston Recorder, writing from Frankfort, in the state of New-York, under date of the 4th ult. mentions a great revival in that neighborhood. Speaking of the moral condition of the people before the revival commenced, he says: "Heretofore, the distillery, carding machine, grist-mill, and saw-mill, were all in motion on God's holy day!" We had expected better things from the people of that section of country. Frankfort is only about 7 or 8 miles from Utica, a large, commercial town, containing a population of about 5000 souls. A more christian-like account is, however, given of the state of Religion within the bounds of the Oneida Presbytery, which immediately adjoins Frankfort, where such moral desolation is stated to have so lately existed. Oneida Presbytery includes the churches in one county only; and it said that not less than *twenty-five hundred* converts have been added to churches belonging to that Presbytery within twelve months past.

At the late term of the Superior court in New Bern, in this state, there were three indictments for murder tried; on two of which there were acquittals, and on one a conviction of *manslaughter*. At the same term, Joseph Selby was tried and convicted of forgery.

"Juvenis" shall appear next week.

Mr. *Abner W. Cox* was, at the late session of the Fayetteville Presbytery, on the 31st ult. licensed to preach the Gospel as a probationer for the ministry. Four young gentlemen were examined by the Presbytery, as candidates for licensure; only two of whom were received for the present.

We are pleased to learn, that the contract for carrying the mail in a stage between this and Raleigh, via Randolph and Chatham, has been obtained by Mr. John Moring; whose industry and enterprize, we feel warranted in saying, will remove all cause of complaint among our citizens, which has been so loudly and justly expressed against the miserably conducted line on that route for three or four years past.

The Synod of North-Carolina met in Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. The Rev. Dr. McPheeters was chosen Moderator; and Rev. Messrs. M'Iver and Douglass, clerks.

W. E. Kennedy, Esq. has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, Judge of the 6th judicial circuit of that state. Mr. Nixon has also been elected solicitor general for the 12th circuit; and Hugh Dunlap for the 13th circuit of that state.

Serious Accident.—We learn that, on Thursday last, the 9th inst. as three ladies were returning home from a visit, near Mocksville, in this county, in a carry-all, the horse got frightened in going down a hill, and ran at full speed; the carry-all soon overturned, dashed the ladies out, and so badly bruised one of them that it was thought she could not survive; another had one leg broken, and was otherwise badly bruised; and the third was seriously injured.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 1.

Cotton.—Since our last, the demand for this article has been animated, and some parcels have been disposed of at $9 65. The quantity coming to market is considerable, and sales are readily effected at our quotations. *Journal.*

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton for the week ending yesterday were not extensive, a great proportion of the buyers waiting the event of this day's East India Sale. The sale at the India House this morning attracted great attention, and our anticipations that the Cottons were much wanted are fully realized; the advance is 1-8d a 1-4d per lb. and the inferior descriptions 1-4d a 3-8d higher; but as usual where there are much speculative buying, the prices are very irregular.

The court of Oyer and Terminer, which has been so long engaged in the trial of indictments against Gen. Swift, Mr. Eckford, Jacob Baker and others for a conspiracy to cheat, in the management of sundry monied institutions, in the city of New-York, has at length discharged the Jury, finding that there was no probability of their agreeing. The report of the whole case is published by the city editors: it is too voluminous for a weekly paper. Although the defendants are not convicted, the ends of justice are attained:—*they are exposed.* The evidence is before the world who will pass a righteous judgment upon these peculators.

Fayetteville Journal.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25.

There has been a steady and rather lively demand for Cotton in this market since our report of the 16th inst., and the trade appear to purchase with increased confidence in a continuance of the improved state of the market.

The advance obtained last week has been fully supported, and the sales from the 16th to the 22d inst. inclusive, amounted to 15,070 bags, of which 9,740 were American; 870 Brazils.; 5,080 Egyptian; and 380 East Indies. The American descriptions consisted of 3260 bales Uplands, 6 to 7¼, averaging 6 11-16d.

Of the above about 2500 Egyptian, and 500 American were taken by speculators, and 600 for export. No import of Cotton last week. On Saturday the 23d, there was a good demand for Cotton, and the total sales estimated at 4000 bags, 2500 of them Egyptian; 1500 of which were to speculators.

Life of Columbus.—The last North American Review asserts upon authority, that Irvine is *not* engaged in writing the life of Columbus. He went to Spain with a view of obtaining materials for that purpose, but upon reflection, he came to the conclusion, and as we apprehend a very correct conclusion, that such a subject was not within the province of his powers. In a life of the great Discoverer matters of fact *as they really were*, would be looked for; and no embellishments of wit or fancy, could add to the interest of it. *Cheraw Spectator.*

A letter from an American gentleman at Paris, received at Boston, states that the news of the death of Adams and Jefferson, produce much effect among our countrymen in that capital, and the friends of liberty in general. Lafayette, the friend, in youth and in age, of those venerable patriots, shed tears when the news was read to him. In the same letter the writer observes that "every thing of a political nature, which takes place in our country, is read with avidity, and the state papers and public speeches of our statesmen are sought after with great interest.

Every town in Turkey is to furnish a certain number of boys from 12 to 14 years of age, for the marine service.

An Israelite has been burned in Spain; the pile was surrounded by all the thieves, smugglers, and assassins, carry the banners of the inquisition and St. Dominique, preceded by monks, singing the Psalm of David!

Georgia.—The Macon (Georgia) Messenger states that the Troup party has carried the day in the late election, and will have a majority in each branch of the next Legislature. In the last, the Clark party predominated.

Seed Wheat and Grass Seed.—The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of this State has pleasure in informing the several Agricultural Societies, tha the White Flint Wheat and Grass Seed, ordered to be procured for their use by said Board, have arrived, and are now lying in the Ware-house of Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, where the several Societies will please to apply for the Casks directed to them. All expenses to Fayetteville will be paid by the Board.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE TARBORO RIFLE PRESS.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Halifax County, commenced its session in Halifax on Monday 23d instant, Judge Mangum presiding, and closed on Saturday last. The most important cases were continued, *owing to the enfeebled and precarious state of the Judge's health*, occasioned by protracted indisposition. ! ! !

A machine for spinning flax like cotton has been discovered in Munich.—This was a great desideratum in mechanics, and is calculated to be of great importance.

Flour.—The scarcity of this article is so great in Raleigh, that several families have been entirely without it for several weeks, and some have been compelled to send to Fayetteville for a supply.

Raleigh Star.

Married, at the Fulton House in New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Knox, Mr. John Clark, of Rushville, N. Y. to Miss Olive Jackson, daughter of the late Col. Giles Jackson, of Berkshire, Mass. and his *twenty-sixth child.* Out of this number, 22 have been married, and most of them now have large families; the eldest daughter was married upwards of 52 years ago.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 1.

Cotton, $9 10 a 9 65; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $6 a 6½; wheat, $1 a 1 10; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 65 a 75; apple do. 50 55; corn, 60 a 70; bacon, 15; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 45; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 17½ 18; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 85; tallow, 7 a 10; beeswax, 26 a 28; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CAMDEN PRICES, Oct. 28.

Cotton, 8 25 a 9; corn, 75 to 80; bacon, 12½ to 13; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW PRICES, NOV. 3.

Cotton 8 a 9 1-2 cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20; Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

Married,

In Knoxville, Tenn. on the 24th ult. Mr. Clayton Abernathy, of Lincoln county, N. C. to Miss Annjaronia Cobb.

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 20th ult. after a short illness, Mr. John F. Allison, aged 30 years.

In this county, on the 8th inst. Mr. James Kincaid sen. in the 88th year of his age;—an old and respectable citizen of this county, having resided here for more than sixty years.

In the town of Fayetteville, on the 28th ult. John Hogg, Esq. in the 62d year of his age.

In Hillsboro,' on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Murphey, wife of Mr. William D. Murphey, aged 23 years.

Recently, in Philadelphia, *Selleck Osborn*, Esq. a Poet of considerable eminence, and formerly a Republican Editor of several newspapers—particularly one in Connecticut, where, in the heat of party times, he was imprisoned twelve months, for what the then ascendant party deemed libellous publications in his paper.

By Saturday's Mail.

The Washington Telegraph says that an effort has been made to induce Mr. *Monroe* (late President) to accompany Mr. Sergeant to the South-American Congress, as minister, in place of Mr. Anderson, deceased. The Telegraph expresses a belief that Mr. M. cannot be prevailed on to accept the invitation.

Daniel Webster has been nominated by the citizens of Boston, for re-election to the 20th Congress.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed that Gen. Barringer has been elected member of congress for this district, by a majority of *seven* votes.

Hillsborough Recorder, 8th Nov.

The election for a Representative to Congress, which took place in this district, on Friday last, was a very close one. We have not received the official returns, but we learn verbally, that General *Daniel L. Barringer* is elected over his opponent, *James Mebane*, Esq. by a majority of *seven votes.*

Raleigh Register, 7th Nov.

Commodore Porter.—The editor of the National Gazette has a letter of the 9th Sept. by which he learns that Com. Porter has reason to be perfectly satisfied with the deportment and disposition of the Mexican government, and has become a favorite with the officers and seamen of its Navy. With the marine corps he had some difficulty, in the settlement of which he displayed his characteristic energy and decision. He confined ten of the officers in the Castle of Ullos, and sent the common marines to the Island of *Sacrificios*, supplying their places by well disciplined troops from the land service. The government in Mexico, and the authorities and people in Vera Cruz, gave their warmest approbation to the manner in which he suppressed the attempt to resist his authority.

Gen. Alexander Smyth, it is said, will be elected for the county of Wythe, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Nye's death, in the General Assembly of Virginia, which meets in December.

Rich. Whig.

Dr. William H. Wilmer, of Alexandria, has accepted the appointment of President of William and Mary College.

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BALTIMORE, NOV. 3.

Naval.—We learn that capt. Alexander Claxton has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, and will sail with all possible despatch with our Minister, Mr. Sergeant, to the Congress near the city of Mexico, who will there be joined, it is understood, by Mr. Poinsett.

We further learn, that capt. Charles G. Ridgley is appointed to the command of our West India Naval station, and will take passage in the Hornet for that post.

Patriot.

PANAMA CONGRESS.

It is stated in the Democratic Press, that the sloop of war Hornet, captain Woodhouse, is expected at Philadelphia in a few days, and that Mr. Sargeant will embark in her on his Mission to the Congress near the city of Mexico, about the middle of November. It is not known whether a Minister has been appointed in the place of the late Mr. Anderson. Should Mr. Rochester not be chosen next Tuesday, Governor of New York, for which place he opposes Mr. Clinton, and which is not deemed probable, he may go as Secretary to the Mission, notwithstanding the report of his resignation of the appointment.

[Mr. Rochester is a wily fellow; he intends, it seems, to *make sure* of ONE of the two offices. But is it fair play to *tell* the people of New-York he has resigned his Panama office, when he still holds on to it?] *Editor Carolinian.*

Congress at Tacubaya.—We are informed, says the *Democratic Press*, that the sloop of War Hornet, Captain Woodhouse, is expected here in a few days, and that Mr. Sergeant will embark in that vessel, on his mission to the Congress at Tacubaya, about the middle of November. We are unable to say whether Mr. Sergeant will be accompanied by Judge Rochester, or whether any Minister has been appointed in the place of the late Mr. Anderson.

Notice.

THE *Saddling Business* lately carried on for William Roane, by his agent John H. Roane, in Morganton, is closed; all those indebted are hereby notified of the Law, and required to settle, either by cash payment, or giving note and security: call on John H. Roane, who is to close the business.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. ROANE.

Saddling Business.

The public are requested to call on *John H. Roane*, who intends carrying on the *Saddling, Harness and Trunk-making* business, himself, hereafter. He keeps the best of workmen employed; and will sell for cash on the lowest terms. Orders promptly filled, in the neatest manner; and he warrants the work as good as any made in the state.

JOHN H. ROANE.

Morganton, Nov. 1st, 1826. 3t38

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnerships heretofore existing in Charleston, S. C. under the firm of *Conner and Wilson*, and in Cheraw, under the firm of *Wilson and Conner*, are, by our mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the Charleston concern will be attended to by H. W. Conner; and the affairs of the Cheraw establishment, will be closed by William J. Wilson; to whom, those indebted to that concern, are desired to make immediate payment; and for which purposes, the parties have competent powers.

HENRY W. CONNER,
WM. J. WILSON.

Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4t.9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the *Dry Goods, Grocery* and *Commission Business*, in Cheraw, in his own name, and for his own account, at the old stand on Market street; where he expects soon to receive his usual supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

which he will be prepared to sell at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

WM. J. WILSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4t39

Money FOUND!!

SOMETIME in our last Superior Court week, one of my servants found a sum of money in the streets of this town; the owner, by describing the money, and paying the cost of advertising, can have it, by applying to

ANDREW BOWMAN.

Germonton, Nov. 6, 1826. 3t38

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chesnut-sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ball face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me information of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.

Nov. 6, 1826. 3t6f

The editor of the Catawba Journal will insert the above 3 times and send his account to the advertiser.

Land for Sale.

ON Thursday the 28th inst. in Statesville, we will sell all the Land of the late Robert Simonton, lying in the county of Iredell; and all the lots he owned in the town of Statesville, and also, all the lots and land claimed as partnership property by the representatives of the late Robert Worke, dec'd. as we are authorized by a decree of the Court of Equity. The land now offered for sale, lies in different parts of the county, and consists of various tracts, some of which are very valuable; particularly the land known by the name of the White-house tract, which was the residence of Col. A. Worke, decd. and the land near Statesville. The Lots in the village, are, some of them, valuable; and among them will be offered for sale the lots on which Capt. Robert Worke lately lived. A credit of one and two years will be given, and the sale continue from day to day, till all is sold.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
Exrs. R. Simonton.

Nov. 4th, 1826. 3t38

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3mt42

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

Parish, Corning & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, their usual Fall Stock of

British, India, French and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Comprising a very extensive assortment, and for sale by the package or piece, on reasonable terms.

Charleston, Oct. 16, 1826. 4t38

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the *Tanning Business* immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of $100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts. Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER.

October 18, 1826. 3mt45

Sale of Property.

THERE will be sold, on a credit, at the late dwelling house of James A. Means, decd. in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday the 29th instant, all the *Personal Property* belonging to the estate of said Means, consisting of Negroes, one of whom is an excellent Blacksmith; Corn, Cotton, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Stock of every kind; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming tools of every description; and a great many other articles, too tedious to mention. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by the administrators.

WM. C. MEANS,
L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 7th, 1826. 3t38

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, October term, 1826; James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Thos. Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default.

8t43 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clerk.*

The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To Mrs. S. H. A—— ——— of Rowan, N. C.

A BROTHER'S WISH.

May that kind hand which hitherto has brought
Your life secure, and virtue unimpair'd,
Still rule your actions, govern ev'ry thought,
And teach the world that you for heav'n have car'd.

May Israel's blessing rest upon your head,
"In basket and in store be plenty found;"
And as the uneven path of life you tread,
Domestic joy enliven all around.

Your house let Jacob's God a temple make,
And every heart a Bethel for his rest;
With prayer, as incense pure, his name invoke,
And with his special love your days be blest.

Let envy base, and hatred, stand aloof;
Nor slander with her forked, piercing tongue,
Ever find a victim underneath thy roof,
Nor thence emerge to do a neighbour wrong.

Let rains descend, the breeze refreshment blow,
And seeding time the deaden'd fields revive;
Let harvest gather'd, plenteous sheaves bestow,
And thus the anxious husbandman relieve.

May worldly wisdom richly crown your board,
Nor wise man's deep researches be despised;
But chief, the inspir'd prophet's holy word,
And evangelic page, be highest prized.

The ways of Providence with man observe,
When mercies fall, or judgments sore are sent;
And let his dispensations daily prove
That all our sorrows are for blessings meant.

Never may the good distress'd, whom lowly down
Misfortune presses with a double look
Of dying friends and poverty, ever groan
Beneath their burden at your door unheard.

Where heav'n's chastising rod is felt severe,
With pious sympathy your comforts lend;
And the last tribute of a parting pray'r,
Secure a blessing to their bounteous friend.

When churches solemn, meet to praise and pray,
And fools and infidels the service scoff;
Never may you forget your vows to pay,
Nor of the christian's duty, aught put off.

And though the rising morn be free from care,
And health and peace luxuriant bloom around;
Think how soon may all this prospect fair,
If heav'n so please, be withering on the ground!

Then, when by dying friends you anxious stand,
And watch the parting life with careful eye,
Remember life is but the road to death;
Learn then to live, and thus know how to die.

Chester, 1826. O. O.

[FROM THE NORWICH COURIER.]

On hearing one say, he would not ask forgiveness.

I would not meanly condescend
To ask the pardon caprice gives,
Nor prize the favour of a friend
Who on my humble homage lives;

But, if from carelessness or art,
I'd made a gentle spirit grieve,
It would not wound my haughty heart
To breathe that little word "forgive."

Forgiveness! 'tis the sacred stream
That murmurs through the injured breast,
Where lingers love's retiring beam,
That soothes contending thoughts to rest.

Forgiveness! 'tis the sweetest air
That trembles on the lyre of Heaven;
For all who swell the pæan there,
Can sing of sins and faults forgiven.

WOMAN'S TEARS

When starts the tear in woman's eye,
When cold's her cheek and pale;
'Tis then her magic power is felt,
'Tis then her charms prevail.

And when the eye of those we love,
Gleam 'mid a shower of tears,
'Tis then the soul's deep eloquence
In every look appears.

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE BERKSHIRE STAR.

AUTUMN.

"See all nature fading, dying,
Silent, all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Brings to mind the mouldering urn."

Says an Author, "Years rush by us like the wind." The blasts of Autumn are now in sullen moans, sweeping thro' the air, reminding the human race of the certainty that all earthly things shall draw to a close. Nations alike with individuals can derive from this mournful season the most solemn and impressive lessons. They have their period of rise, of glory, and of decline. The sun appears in the west after his path of brightness has been obscured by a dark and threatening storm. So often is it with man. The dark and dreary path may at last lead to peace and happiness. Sorrow for a season may weigh down the mind of the lovely and the good, but they have a hope which may never fail; and this hope looks forward to scenes of uninterrupted enjoyments beyond the skies. When the melancholy winds of autumn sigh through the lonely groves and sweep along the lowly vale, they produce a serenity like that which pervades the mind of him, whose locks, whitened by the frosts of wintry suns, proclaim that soon he goes to repose with the fathers. The groves are tinged with autumnal dies. Some proclaim the untimely frost, others bear marks of decaying age. The morning suns of another autumnal period are beginning to dawn, reminding us of the approaching hour, when we must sleep in the grave. Since the last, who has not seen sorrow? Before another, who may not feel it?—Time is fast rolling on events, reader, in which others, and perhaps you, may be deeply, yes, deeply interested. You have friends; perhaps you will be called to part with them. You have health, perhaps that blooming countenance must lose its fresh and healthful die, to assume one of which the fading leaves of autumn are now a mournful emblem. Perhaps *thou* wilt be with the years that are gone, and the friends of thy youth shall weep in thy halls; perhaps thy companion is to bid adieu to earthly scenes and go to the silent apartments of the dead. We survive we know not how long.—We are but for a season, and our years will have an end like autumn's shadowy cloud. Look on yonder mountains! View the groves of yonder forest. See the red and yellow hues of expiring nature, and tell me, reader, if they are not fit emblems of untimely dissolution. The oaks of the mountains fall, the mountains themselves decay with years, the ocean shrinks and grows again, the moon herself is lost in heaven; and shall man endure the wreck of element and still survive? No, his

—"Sense and reason shew the door,
Call for his bier, and point him to the dust."

The season of autumn is one of pensiveness, and one which none can approach without feeling deeply interested, and realizing how perishable are the charms of earth. It is now that the proud heart stoops from its elevation and commingles with the feelings of the world. But the impression which the scenes of autumn are peculiarly fitted to produce, is the vanity of earthly hopes. The beauty of spring, the verdure of summer have gone, and with them the hopes and prospects of many are blasted. Perhaps before another autumn's sun shall shine, I may be called to follow to the grave some dear early friend. I have seen since the commencement of the last year, persons weeping in silent but deep felt anguish over the couch of a dying friend, watching with intense anxiety, the last throbbing of the heart, which is soon to lose its beating in the cold embrace of death. No doubt we dream of long life and prosperity; that our path will lead to happinesss; that the beams of heaven will smile around our habitation; that when the evening of our days comes on, our sun will go down in cloudless serenity. But alas! a few days will change the scene. The syren song will not always last. A short time and the passing traveller will tread on our graves, and know not that we are there. The hand of time is daily enstamping dissolution and decay upon "the noblest proofs of human toil." The most stupendous fabrics of antiquity are touched by its influence, and crumble into nothing. Where now are the once renowned cities of Balbec and Babylon—Tyre and Troy—Carthage and Palmyra? But one stupendous mass of mighty ruins marks the spot, where these magnificent works of the ancients towered in oriental sublimity! The barbarian as he roams the desert looks with astonishment upon those time worn and tempest beaten monuments! those half mouldered remnants of columns, of capitols, and of tombs! In the land where the sun of science and genius shone with unrivaled splendour, where once resided the fathers of Learning, we behold the pyramids, rising in massy and stupendous magificence, a mark at once of human ingenuity and debasing superstition. When we revert to the history of Egypt, how many profound truths are there written on those sepulchral monuments of Egyptian kings. How replete their aspect with sublime instructions. There may we behold the futility of all human power and aggrandizement. Having surveyed the lofty site of old Carthage, once the formidable rival of Rome, and the places which yet bear marks of ancient art and empire, we may proceed onward in our tour, and view in silent, but thoughtful amazement, the valley of the Nile, within whose borders, Thebes with her hundred gates, strews the ground with broken entablatures, pedestals, and other marks of former grandeur! Passing over into Asia, we shall behold the despositories of the "mighty dead"—the tomb of the Assyrian on the banks of the Tigris—the Chaldean on the banks of the Euphrates—and those of the Persians scattered over the plains from the Indus to the Mediterranean. Among these ruins the genius of departed ages sits undisturbed, announcing to the world, that no pomp of earthly greatness can survive the desolations of Time. When this fleeting dream of human life shall have flown, to what purpose will all our schemes of greatness or happiness have conduced, if among them are not found some acts of benevolence and philanthropy to the human race. Let us, then, conscious that all human possessions are held by an uncertain tenure, remember the duty we owe to society, and, that our lives may not be a blank in creation, relieve the unfortunate, in whose bosom affliction and despair have taken up a residence. Let us, in fine, if we would reap a rich harvest of glory in the autumn of our days, cultivate in our youth those nigh, unbending principles of rectitude and goodness, which will lead us to the highest stations in life. But above all let us not neglect to prepare for a future existence. For

"This life is like the lightning's flash,
The mighty thunder's roar;
We see the light, we hear the crash,
And strait they are no more."

EXTRACT.

Believe me, the world is a mighty pleasant creature, only do not, as I said before, expect too much of it. In the hour of peace, of prosperity, and relaxation, seek the world; in moderation taste of it as you would of a strong cordial; but lose not the remembrance that it turns bitter on the lees; drink it not to excess, or it will lead to folly, ignominy, or death. Hope nothing from the world in the hour of sorrow. Hope little even from friends; try them not too much,—it is painful to find them wanting. Trust only in that world which is not now, but which must come to all, whether they will or not.

Friendship.—The name of Friendship still remains, but that is all; the heaven-born tree itself is quite rooted up and lost; and unless some advantage is likely to follow, Friendship will not interfere. Friendship, in a fatal hour, contracted an acquaintance with Flattery, and was ruined; Flattery hath since assumed Friendship's habit, and it requires some study to detect the impostor, even under the specious guise of closet consanguinity.

"The world is all over so full of deceit,
"That Friendship's a jewel we seldom can meet."

EPIGRAM ON A TAX GATHERER.

When Mr. Winter, (one of those lucky individuals on whom fortune never frowns,) obtained an assessorship of taxes, he happened to go into a coffee room where the author of "Sayings and Doings" was amusing the company with his wit. As Mr. W. approached him, the wit addressed his friends with this impromptu:

Here comes our friend Winter, Assessor of Taxes;
He's a fortunate man, for he gets what he axes.
He's none of your folks for your humbug and flummery,
For tho' Winter's his name, his proceedings are summary.

EPIGRAMS.

It would be difficult to say which of those two common occurrences in human life, *marriage* or *death*, affords the best hits for puns and epigrams.—Both are powerful stimulants to wit; equal perhaps to *gin and water*. The following we cut from a country paper last week. *N. E. Galaxy.*

EPITAPH ON A GROCER.

Here lies at *length* old Moses Merit,
Who while on earth was deemed a *man of spirit*.
His spirit now is gone, *the proof untried*,
To purgatory to be *rectified*.

On the Marriage of Mr. Nodiah Drew to Miss Dorothy Andrew.

"When a virgin becomes a married dame,
She loses her lovely maiden name:
But no such fate lucky Doll befel,
She has merely lost AN *article*."

SMOKING TOBACCO.

A pleasant writer in the Every-Day Book, says that smoking is a promoter of disgestion. If the saliva be swallowed, such may be the fact—otherwise the result is quite opposite. The poor creatures confined on short allowance in prisons, it is well known, are glad to obtain a little tobacco, which they chew, in order to soften the cravings of hunger. Most tobacco-smokers have bad digestions, and a greater misfortune can hardly afflict poor human nature.

ENIGMA.

I'm all enigma, ne'er was understood;
Some call me evil, some the greatest good.
Under my power, some curse some kiss the rod;
Some call me devil, and some demigod;
The world's my play-ground, and mankind my toys;
Kings, queens, lords, ladies, young, old men, and boys,
From brisk fifteen to impotent fourscore,
They burn and pine, frisk, drivel, and adore;
I'm with the lowest sporting, though a god,
I tame the boor, and animate the clod.

In England, a musician, named Mark Kid, who has been blind for fifty years, has made, with an ingenuity almost incredible, a complete model, upwards of five feet long, of a seventy four gun ship. The king had presented him with twenty pounds as a token of admiration for his work.

THE LINCOLN

NAIL MANUFACTORY

IS now in operation, at the High Shoals of the South Fork, about seven miles south of Lincolnton, under the superintendance of Mr. Reeves, a first-rate Nailer, late from Pennsylvania; where can be had all sizes of Cut Nails and Brads, together with every description of Wrought Iron and Castings.

The Nails will be delivered at the Manufactory, or in Lincolnton, by the keg, at 8 cents per lb.; or to any other village or stores, at the Charleston prices, with the addition of the freight from Charleston to the place of delivery. Orders to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

High Shoals, Lincoln county,
October 20th, 1826. 3t36

New Winter Fashions.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has just received from his correspondent in Philadelphia, the latest and most approved Winter Fashions, for

Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vests.

Accompanying the cut of garments, he has received drafts and figures, representing persons in full dress, the colors worn, &c. By the use of the patent protracter system of cutting garments, the subscriber is enabled to fit any gentleman, with mathematical precision. To prove the truth or falsity of this assertion, gentlemen are only asked to make a fair trial.

The subscriber will thankfully receive all orders for tailoring, at either of his shops, in Lexington, Davidson county, or Huntsville, Surry county; and will execute them with punctuality, durability, *fashionability*, and speedily.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Nov. 3d, 1826. 3t37

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate *Cotton Gin*; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Oct. 7, 1826. 7t37

New Leather;

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of *Calf* and *Seal Skins*; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an enemy to all TRUST *and delay:*
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 3tf

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 5th of November next, and then report to the comissioner, Dr. *James Webb*, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed. *September 24th, 1826.*

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of *direct* personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 27tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of *JOE*, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of *ANNIE*, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, hallow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaser, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive $10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
34 HENRY CRESS.

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators to the estate of Col. West Harris, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Col. West Harris, decd. to present them for payment within the time required by an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning proving wills and granting letters of administration, to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

HARDY MORGAN,
ROWLAND HARRIS, *Admrs.*

Montgomery county, Oct. 11, 1826. 4t36

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1826. Aaron Jenkins *vs.* Moses Jenkins, and others. It appearing to the Court, that Joseph Gheen, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel Jenkins, David Kilpatrick and Mary his Wife, Jenkins Kilpatrick, Mary Kilpatrick, Susanah Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James Evans and Ann his Wife, David Robinson, Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Elizabeth his Wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants named in the complainant's bill, appear at the next term of this court to be held at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill for contribution, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decree entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice be published for six weeks in the Western Carolinian. SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

October 30th, 1826. 6t39

Price advt. $2.50

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1826. Alexander Hogan *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there plead, replevy, or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.

6t39 DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Ctk.*

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenezer Perry *vs.* George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's Creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter session to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Ctk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Paul Folger *vs.* George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Ctk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Reuben Folger *vs.* George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, or otherwise a decree of sale wil be awarded the plain iff.

Test: M. R. MOORE, *Ctk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Equity, Oct. term, 1826: Jesse Kerby, Executor of Samuel Kerby, decd, and John Houser, *vs.* Isaac Conrad, Samuel Stewart, Reuben Stewart, and David Stewart: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that David Stewart, one of the defendants in this case, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless the said David Stewart appears at the next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against them at that term, and the case set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from minutes.

6t39 Test: JOHN C. PLUM, *c. m. e.*

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Jeremiah Gibson *vs.* Edmund Beazly and John Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 2474 acres of land, as the property of Edmund Beazly. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazly, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Beazly to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Ctk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38